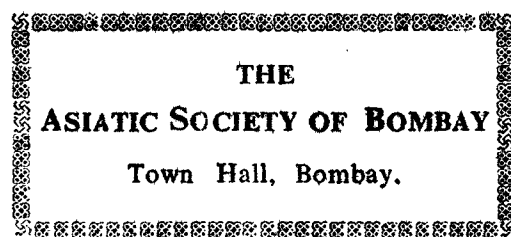




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INDEX
to
District
HAZAREEBAUGH.

Exhibiting Pargunnah Sub-Divisions.

1858 to 63.

Scale 3 British Statute Miles = 1 Inch.

Hazareebaugh Station Church Lat^d 23° 59' 21". Long^d 85° 24' 32".

A. M. S. J. H. S.
Surveyor General of India.



REFERENCES

City or Town	●
High Road	—
Dawk Bungalow	□
Magistrates & Deputy Magistrates Kutcherry	+
Thannah	+
Principal Stations of G.T. Survey	+
Secondary	○

STATEMENT OF PURGUNNAH AREAS IN THE HAZAREEBAUGH DISTRICT.

Reference No.	Name of Pargunnah.	Area in Acres.	Area in Sq. Miles.	REMARKS.
1	Koonda,	251528	2 16	593.0
2	Ahoore,	153538	1 30	240.1
3	Dattara,	80980	2 5	126.5
4	Kynde,	80421	1 32	125.7
5	Chais,	230599	1 38	360.3
6	Goria,	178273	3 1	278.5
7	Kurampoor,	311852	3 3	487.3
8	Palao,	60797	1 23	95.0
9	Chaugaria,	90132	0 23	140.8
10	Gola,	286987	3 38	448.4
11	Jaggair,	283477	3 28	442.9
12	Banualah,	116301	3 26	181.7
13	Chompah,	247082	2 26	386.1
14	Burute,	157262	0 30	214.5
15	Rampoor,	504244	3 13	787.9
16	Khuruckdeh,	1079278	0 14	1673.4
17	Khuruckdeh,	7744	2 20	12.1
18	Koderma,	69469	3 27	108.5
19	Goonoo,	80608	2 8	123.9
20	Muckattha,	22405	3 19	45.9
21	Holung,	24996	3 11	39.1
22	Singpoor,	22059	1 0	34.5
23	Tiere,	16114	3 32	25.2
24	Dhunwar,	110131	3 4	172.1
		48900	1 30	75.3
	Total,	4493292	1 4	7020.7

Government Land
dita
Scattered over the whole of Khuruckdeh
Government Villages
Scattered in Khuruckdeh.

COMPILED IN THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE FROM THE SURVEYORS ORIGINAL MAPS, CALCUTTA, 1863.

SURVEYED BY CAPTAIN G. H. THOMPSON, REVENUE SURVEYOR, AND ASSISTANTS.

LITH. BY H. M. SMITH, SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 1864.

Reductor and Drawing by W. Green and William Niles.

On Transfer paper by Bulloram Nath & Mohammed Azeem.

ERRATA.

In page 5, line 30, for *luxurious* read *luxuriant*.
" " 5, " 33, for "*Loah*" read "*Lodh*."
" " 5, " 35, for "*dying*" read "*dyeing*."
" " 6, " 9, for *luxuriously* read *luxuriantly*.

GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, & GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT OF HAZAREEBAUGH,

SURVEYED DURING SEASONS 1858-59 to 1862-63,

BY CAPT. G. HUNTER THOMPSON,

REVENUE SURVEYOR.

108385

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

THE Hazareebaugh District is situated between the Parallels of 23° 20' and 24° 40' N. Latitude, and Meridians 84° 30' and 86° 10' E. Longitude.

Geographical position.

It appertains to the old South-west Frontier Agency of Bengal, now called the Chota Nagpore Division, and is bounded on its north by Districts Behar and Monghyr; east by Districts Beerbhoom, Burdwan, and Maunbhoom; south by Lohardugga or Chota Nagpore; and west by Palamow.

Boundaries.

It comprises an area of 44,93,320·1 acres, or 7,020·7 square miles, of which 2,060·8 square miles are cultivated; 4,594·4 square miles are fit for cultivation; and the remaining 365·5 square miles are barren waste. This area is shown separately, in Estate or Pergunnah Detail, on Statement No. 3 that accompanies this Report.

Area, total and detail.

The District is naturally divided into two Divisions by the line of Ghauts under which the Grand Trunk Road runs, the northern or Khurruckdeha Division being much lower, better cultivated, and altogether of a different climate, (hotter) than the southern, or Ramghur table-land portion.

Natural Divisions.

The sub-divisions of these two portions differ materially, Khurruckdeha being divided into many small tributary estates, the lands of which are at some places much intermixed, whereas Ramghur, which is one large estate, belonging to the Maharajah of that name, is pretty evenly divided into large Pergunnahs, which have clear and well-selected boundaries.

Sub-divisions.

As the Government owns but very few lands in the district, and the Government Revenue is made up chiefly from taxes that have little to do with the land, (*vide* Statement No. 6 that accompanies this Report)

Revenue.

there are no regular Government Sub-division limits, or authorities for the collection of revenue, the proprietors of estates having to make their own arrangements for sending in to the Treasury at the Sudder Station of Hazareebaugh, the amount of nominal or quit-rent payable by each. In the large estate of Ramghur, each Pergunnah has its Pergunnait, or Thesildar, through whom the Rajah collects his revenue.

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The Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction Sub-division limits are not the same, and at some places are rather confused, (*vide* Statement of reference to them, No. 7 of this Report). Such a large district requires at least three Deputy Magistrates, one at Khurruckdeha, one at Chutra, and one at Goomiah. At present there is but one in the district, at Burhee, for the Sub-division of that name, which covers an area of more than 3,000 square miles.

The aspect of the district is of a highly undulating and pleasing character, particularly the southern or Ramghur portion, which consists of several extensive, irregularly shaped plateaux, the general elevation of which, above the sea, may be noted at 2,000 feet. The well-known mountain of "Parasnath," elevation 4,700 feet, is the highest hill in the district; next to it comes "Loogoo," on the north side of the Dāmoodah, in Pergunnah Juggaisur, elevation 3,470 feet. Then the "Jillinga" (Pergunnah Juggaisur) and "Moudee" (Pergunnah Kurrumpoor) ranges, the former half way between the Koonâr Nullah, and the Dāmoodah River, nearly twenty miles in length, and 3,000 feet high; and the latter skirting the northern or left bank of the Dāmoodah, 2,722 feet high. The scenery in the vicinity of these, and many other less important ranges of hills, is very varied and picturesque, constituting a most pleasing relief to the monotonous level of an ordinary Indian district. Some of the waterfalls either over the scarped edges of hills, or in the beds of the larger rivers, are very beautiful. The grandest fall occurs on the "Soobunreeka" River, the S. W. boundary of Pergunnah Gola, where it measures 320 feet. Other falls, of less note, are numerous over the district; in the Mohâna, "Lilâjân" and "Dāmoodah;" one on the Mohâna, on the Chaie and Kyndee boundary, measuring over 130 feet. The mean elevation of the Khurruckdeha portion of the district, situated to the north of the Trunk Road, and 800 feet below the Ramghur table-land, may be noted at 1,200 feet. Numerous detached hills and broken ranges appear all over the country, the general direction of the ranges being from N. W. to S. E.

This broken, but interesting high-land country may be said to form the southern part of the north-eastern front of the great "Vindhya" mountain range, which extends from Western, through Central India, to the Ganges at Rajmehal.

The climate, although changeable, is pleasant, and far cooler and more bracing than that of districts of a lower elevation. In the months of April and May, it is decidedly hot during the day-time, when there is generally a hot wind blowing; but with tatties, the temperature can be kept as low as 84° Fahrenheit, in the most ordinary house, during the hottest weather. The average temperature at noon throughout the seasons is as follows:—During the cold weather 66°, hot weather 85°, and rains 80°. The average fall of rain during the year is 85 inches. The nights are always cool throughout the year, and during the two months, from 15th November to 15th January, there is frost.

Situated as Hazareebaugh is, between Bengal and the North-West Provinces, its elevation does not exempt it from the influence of the damp and drought of the two adjoining climates. It is very dry and bracing during the hot and cold weather, and very damp, but not sultry or hot during the rains. The salubrity of the Station of Hazareebaugh has been most satisfactorily proved within the last five years, during the whole of which period the health of the European troops has been remarkably good. Since 1860 it has been the custom to send a Regiment to Hazareebaugh that has suffered severely from sickness at its last station. A great number of the men consequently arrive in bad health, but notwithstanding

this unfavourable circumstance, the percentage of sickness during the worst part of the year, is always very much lower at Hazareebaugh, than it is at most other stations, and Regiments always leave the place in excellent health and with many regrets. Fevers and rheumatism are common during the hot weather and rains among the people who reside in the dense jungles and hills, where the atmosphere is, of course, far more humid and damp than it is on the open parts of the plateaux.

Under all these circumstances, and for other reasons to be presently noticed, it may not appear out of place in this report, to recommend Hazareebaugh for the new Seat of the Supreme Government of India, should there be any serious intention on the part of the authorities to remove it from Calcutta, as the newspapers have of late so frequently alluded to. Hazareebaugh is only 200 miles from the sea, near which, as the base of all our Military and Commercial operations, the Seat of the Supreme Government must unquestionably be located; and rapid communication between Calcutta, the North-West, and Bombay, could easily and quickly be obtained by constructing a branch light Railway and telegraph between Raneeunge and Mirzapore. The great advantages to trade in opening out the many mineral or natural resources, and future fairly-to-be expected agricultural products of the Chota Nagpore Division from such a line of Railway, will be duly commented on in the part of this report that refers to commerce and the present modes of transit.

Geological structure. The Geological formation is Gneiss, a good deal contorted and shattered, with numerous granite peaks protruding, the loftiest of which, as has been already noted, is Parasnath. Quartz, Sand-stone, and Horn-stone rocks are numerous, and from these, at many places, Green-stone protrudes. At some few places, on or under the hill passes, a calcareous lime-stone is found, which, however, is not a good lime for building purposes. The nodular lime-stone "Gooteen" or "Kunkur" is found all over the district.

Mineral resources. Extensive beds of nodular iron ore, coal and mica, and some traces of copper and lead exist over the district.

Iron. Large quantities of iron ore are smelted at many places, both in Khurruckdeha and Ramghur. The furnaces used are of the usual original and rude construction common to all the Bengal Iron Districts. Although there is plenty of coal easily to be had, nothing but charcoal is used. At the village of "Tendwa," ten miles north of the Damoodah, in Pergunnah Kurrunpoora of Ramghur, the largest quantity of iron at any one place is made. At Tendwa there are at present 23 "Bhuttees" or foundries. At each Bhuttee they make 2 pukka maunds, 160 lbs, of iron per day, for six months in the year. As the work is very laborious, they only work hard during the cold weather, and little or nothing is done during the hot weather and rains. The return of metal obtained is about 40 per cent. The iron sells at Rupees 3-8 per maund, and is bought by Bunniahs and Mahajuns for export. All weapons and implements required in the district are manufactured by the village smiths, or in the towns from the district iron, and 50,000 maunds are exported to Behar and Tirhoot. (*Vide* Export Statement, No. 5, accompanying the Report.)

Coal. It is impossible here to estimate the extent of the coal beds in the district. This will soon be accurately determined by the Geological Survey, but it may be noted that coal shows itself on the surface, or in the nullahs and ravines, at very many places all along the north bank of the Damoodah,

in its course of about 70 miles through the district, and for a considerable extent in breadth, *i. e.*, right through the south centre portion of the Ramghur estate. In Kurruckdeha, also, are the well-known coal fields at "Kurrurbarree." These however are, I believe, the only coal fields in the large portion of the district, 2,814 square miles, situated north of the Trunk Road. The extent of the Kurrurbarree coal fields has been estimated at 6 miles, and it is said they will last, for their present purpose, of assisting the E. I. Railway only, for several years. The quality of the Kurrurbarree coal has been pronounced by Professor Oldham, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey, to be first-rate, and to possess 13 per cent. more steam-producing power than the Raneegunge coal. Although coal is used to a considerable extent on the Public Works, and otherwise, at the station of Hazareebaugh, and to a small extent by the natives of the district, there are no mines at work anywhere but at Kurrurbarree, from whence only the quantity now exported, 30,000 maunds (as noted on Export Statement No. 5), is taken. Small quantities of coal used to be sent to Shergotty from the Mohanee Nullah, (Pergunnahs Chaie and Kyndee,) but the surface supply at this place has latterly become exhausted, and the natives have given up the undertaking. All the known coal localities, or such as were found during the survey, have been conspicuously noted on the maps.

There are sulphuric hot springs at "Kesodeeh," near Madurka of Dunwar, in Khurruckdeha; "Belcuppy" near Burkutta on the Grand Trunk Road; and at "Doaree," on the Bulbul or Mohanee River, in Pergunnah Gooriah of Ramghur. The temperature of the Kesodeeh springs is 182° Fahrenheit, of the Belcuppy or "Soorujkoond" springs 186° Fahrenheit, and at Doaree 110° Fahrenheit. All these springs are held to be sacred, and are watched over and attended to by resident Brahmins. The waters are not much used, but are said to be efficacious in curing cutaneous diseases.

Productions.

The chief productions from the soil in the district are as follows:—

In Khurruckdeha—Rice, Murrooa, Dâl, Koortee, Sirgooja, Til, Mustard, Sugar-cane, Bora Bean, and Indian Corn.

In Ramghur—Rice, Wheat, Gram, Koortee, Sugar-cane, Bora Bean, Khesaree Dâl, Oorid, and Indian Corn. Cotton and Opium are grown in small quantities for local consumption.

Oil is made in large quantities from the following seeds which are cultivated for the purpose, *viz.*—Til, Sirgooja, Surson, and Teesee, also from the kernel of the Muhooa fruit. Some oil is also made from the Castor plant, the Poppy, the Cotton seed, the Thistle, and other jungle plant seeds. The common Indian red Sorrel grows luxuriantly in Ramghur and is cultivated to some extent.

The soil in Khurruckdeha, except for rice, is not nearly so good as it is in Ramghur.

Soils.

In Khurruckdeha, the hollows where rice is grown, contain a rich alluvial soil, into which a great deal of vegetable mould has been washed. The ridges, however, have, as a rule, a very poor soil, much mixed with stiff clay and gravel. In Ramghur, wherever cultivation is feasible, *i. e.*, where there are no very rocky hills, the soil is a very good light loam, highly ferruginous and productive. On some of the low hills, the surface soil is a rich, dark-coloured vegetable mould, with a light open sub-soil. On this almost any thing, but rice, flourishes. It is a splendid soil for

Suitable for Tea and Cotton.

Tea and Cotton. Coffee has been tried, and as far as the soil goes, succeeded well; but the dryness of the climate

during the hot months was found to be so injurious to the plants as to prevent the success of a large undertaking. Coffee has therefore given way to Tea, which has already been made of excellent quality by the Ramghur Company, close to the station of Hazareebaugh.

The complete success of the Tea plantation has, however, yet to be proved. In nursery the seedlings thrive well; and although the dryness and heat of the hot season are very trying, the two year old plants are considered on the whole, to be very encouraging. It is certain that no tea-producing leaf can be plucked in Hazareebaugh before July, therefore, that while in Assam they have two crops—one in spring and one in autumn—in Hazareebaugh, there will, during an ordinary season, be but the one or autumn crop, and it remains to be seen whether during the months of July, August, and September, a sufficient quantity of this decidedly superior quality tea can be made, to compensate for the loss of the spring crop that is obtained in Assam.

There are many natural productions found in the district, and some of them are very useful and valuable. The most important are noted and described in Statement No. 5 (Exports) that accompanies this Report. The value of the jungle or natural produce very far exceeds that of the agricultural productions. The Ramghur estate is beautifully wooded throughout its centres, and at many places in its southern portions.

Names of Trees.

The principal trees of the forest are—

" Sukwa" (<i>Shorea Robusta</i> .)	" Pisar" (<i>Dalbergia Sissoo</i> .)
" Asun" (<i>Terminalia tormentosa</i> .)	" Burgut" (<i>Ficus Indica</i> .)
" Peepul" (<i>Ficus religiosa</i> .)	" Jamun" (<i>Java plum</i> .)
" Koossum" (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> .)	" Semul" (<i>Crioderdron fructuosum</i> .)
" Goolar" (<i>Ficus racemosa</i> .)	" Kènd" ()
" Toon" (<i>Cedrela toona</i> .)	" Imlee" (<i>Tamarindus Indica</i> .)
" Koochla" (<i>Strychnas, Nux vomica</i> .)	" Abnoos" (<i>Diaspyrus ebenaster</i> .)
" Neem" (<i>Melia Azedaruchta</i> .)	" Mahooa" (<i>Bassia latifolia</i> .)
" Mango" (<i>Mangifera Indica</i> .)	" Kuthul" (<i>Atrocarpus integrifolius</i> .)

The shrub foliage of the jungles is varied and luxurious, embracing, with others, the " Kareear" (*Gloriosa superba*); " Kuchnar" (*Bankinia variegata*); " Purras" (*Butea frondosa*); " Ummultas" (*Cassia fistula*); " Keara" (*Pandanus odoratissimus*); " Khere" (*Acacia catecha*); " Loah," " Hurree," and " Behera," from all four of which, the bark, which is highly astringent, is collected and used in dyeing and for other purposes. The " Ber" (*Zizyphur Jujuba*); " Caroonda" (*Carissa corandas*); " Chironjee" (*Chironia Sapida*); " Oonla" (*Hog plum*); " Dwarf date," " Fan leaved palm," " Aloe," and many kinds of wild Hibiscus.

The elephant and many other creepers; many bulbous rooted plants of the squill species, with orchids, mosses, and ferns. Of the ferns the following kinds abound on the hills, viz., Silver, single Maiden-hair, Creepers, Ferns, and Orchids. Bamboo, Creeping, Double-rooted, and Parsley.

In addition to the quantity of wood exported, (*vide* Statement No. 5) large quantities are used on the Public Works at the station of Hazareebaugh, also for building purposes, the construction of ploughs and for fire-wood throughout the district.

Barks used as binding and cording.
binding or cording purposes.

The bark of the climbing "Kuchnar" called "Chope," is very extensively used in roofing and thatching, and for all

The "Chorat" or spear grass, is very plentiful, and is the only thatching grass to be had in the district. A long grass called "Saba" is much used for ropes, and from it the brushes used in white-washing are made.

Grasses.

A very strong rope, and a serviceable kind of rough canvas (Taut) is made in the Hazareebaugh Jail from the fibre of the Aloe plant, which grows luxuriously in the district.

Two tonics, the produce of the jungle and rock, are held in very high estimation by the natives, one called "Bans Lochun," being a substance found inside the bamboo. It resembles starch in appearance, and except for its astringency, is rather tasteless. The other is a crystallized efflorescence from the red sand-stone rock, and is called "Sillajeet." The Civil Assistant Surgeon at Hazareebaugh pronounces it to be a silicious substance, containing Sulphate of Lime.

The dose taken by the natives varies from 10 to 20 grains of each, either taken separately or together in a cupful of milk early in the morning.

Of the forest and jungle area, a great quantity is of course lying waste, but as at least half of this area is situated within village boundaries, and is required by the people for extending their cultivation, grazing, fire-wood, and other purposes, not more than 2,000 square miles, all in Ramghur, can be noted as available to settlers, should the Rajah agree to let it to them. The terms on which the Rajah will let such lands to approved applicants, and which have been published in a Supplement of the *Calcutta Gazette*, are very liberal. He will give a lease for 20 years, charge no rent for the first seven years, on all uncleared jungle or forest, demand but the usual rate payable in the Pergunnah for all cleared or cultivated land, and at the expiry of seven years, he will charge this, the Pergunnah rate, on all land that has been cleared. The lease to be renewable, provided all dues on the first lease have been duly paid up, the lessee continuing to pay as before, at the usual rate of the Pergunnah on all cleared land.

Waste Lands.

Terms on which they may be let.

Although the Rajah has consented to these terms in consultation with, and under the advice of the Commissioner of the Division, still it is doubtful if he will be found willing to come to actual terms with many applicants, as he appears to have a great dread of Europeans settling, in any numbers, on his estate. He does not appear to consider or appreciate the great advantage that he and his people would derive from the expenditure by such settlers of large sums of money, as well as by the improvements, agricultural and physical, that they would be likely to make on the face of the country.

The present rate of assessment on such virgin forest soil, where it has been cleared, is almost nothing, as very little can be got out of the "Sonthals" or other Aborigines that generally occupy and partially clear such lands, their custom being to migrate to other and new spots every second or third year. The soil of the forest being first-rate would probably be assessed, when cleared, and after the first seven years, at the highest rate, 8 annas per acre, prevailing in Ramghur, for the best description of upland soil.

Two or three varieties of the silk worm cocoon are found in the jungles over the district, chiefly in Pergunnahs Gola, Juggaisur, and Koondah.

In Gola and Juggaisur the worm is cultivated, and raw silk made, to some extent.

There are about seventy-five silk-spinners in each of the villages named in the margin, *Hosir, Sarun, Hazaree, and Goomiah, of Pergunnah Juggaisur. Peeturbur, Chundoh, and Khootah, of Pergunnah Gola.* In one day one man, with his small hand-wheel, winds the silk off 88 cocoons, for which he receives 3 pice as wages from the Mahajuns and others who carry on the trade.

The silk of 4 cocoons makes 1 gundah, 20 gundahs make 1 pown, and 16 powns make 1 kharee.

A kharee has no particular weight, as it varies with the quality of the silk, and is the produce of 1,280 cocoons.

Generally a kharee weighs about one seer (2 lbs.), and this quantity is bought by the Mahajuns on the spot for Rs. 6 from the Bhooiyas (a jungle-people), who farm small patches of jungle from the larger Zemindars, for the purpose of rearing the silk-worms on the Asun tree.

The Mahajuns make large profits in disposing of the silk in district Azimghur, where it is sent for sale.

Tenures.

The tenures under which the chief proprietors of the soil hold their estates are as follows :—

The Ramghur Estate under a Zemindaree decennial sunnud, granted by the E. I. Company, during the Mahomedan reign of Shah Allum in A. D. 1790. No boundaries or detailed contents are noted on

Ramghur Tenure.

the sunnud or grant, which simply confers the property on the Rajah, for ten years, under certain conditions of keeping the people contented, preventing crime, and affording protection to travellers, &c., and on a rent of something over Rs. 28,000, (a mere quit-rent). This grant or lease was made perpetual in A. D. 1798, but there is no clause in any of the Rajah's papers constituting it a hereditary grant.

The greater part of Khurruckdeha is held under the Ghautwal tenure, *i. e.*, a feudal tenure granted on very light terms, under conditions of keeping the Ghauts open by decent roads, and of keeping

Khurruckdeha Tenure.

up certain Police establishments for the protection of travellers, and the prevention of crime. It does not appear that the Khurruckdeha Ghautwals were ever paid in cash for this service, as in Bhaugulpore and Beerbhoom, nor does it appear that the terms of Regulation XXIX. of 1814 were ever made applicable to Khurruckdeha.

The Ghautwal estates have always been in confusion, and have constantly changed hands in consequence of public or private sales. The proprietors, or as they are locally called "Tegaits," being a particularly ignorant slovenly lot, much given to excesses in partaking of intoxicating drugs and leaving everything to their agents, who are also a most corrupt set of people. Appendix A. to this Report will give some further insight into the Ghautwal and other Khurruckdeha tenures, also into the character of the people.

The Ghautwals.

In addition to the Ghautwal tenures there are also a few "Mokurruree" and "Minhaie" mehals. The lands held Mokurruree were originally sold by the Ghautwals to Kaits, Bunniahs, &c., in liquidation of debts, and these tenures have been upheld to the present day, as have likewise the Minhaie or charitable rent-free grants, made in former days by the old Hindoo Rajah of Khurruckdeha to Brahmins, &c.

Mokurruree and Minhaie.

The descendant of the old Khurruckdeha Rajah, now known as the "Dhunwar" Rajah, holds 189 villages under a "Nankar" rent-free grant, for services rendered during the rebellion of 1780; also 152 villages,* called the Khalsa lands, in farm under a perpetual lease.

The Nankar and Khalsa of Dhunwar.

* His Nankar Pottah is only for 17 villages, and the Khalsa Pottah for 53 villages.

There are many descriptions of sub-tenures, from the sixteen shares divided over a village community, to the separately apportioned areas let out to various tenants. The old or privileged cultivators, by whom or by whose ancestors the ground was cleared, and known as the "Khoontkuttedars" (cutters of the roots) or "Khundwut kya" (levelled) where not themselves the tekedars or farmers of the villages, hold the next best lands to the farmers, and on much more favorable terms than those on which inferior lands are sub-let to the *Ootkur*, or more recent and migratory cultivators.

Sub-tenants.

* The leases to village farmers are generally granted for short periods, averaging from 5 to 10 years in Khurruckdeha, and in Ramghur for 5 years only. This system of short leases, and a common custom

Duration or length of Sub-leases.

that prevails of turning out a farmer or sub-tenant at any time for little or no cause, save to gratify a whim of temper, is most injurious to both people and country, and quite prevents any permanent improvement being made, either in the condition of the people, the system of agriculture, or the physical appearance of the country.

The races in possession are as follows: In Khurruckdeha, Ghautwars, Bhoogteahs,

Races in possession.

Sonthals, Brahmins, and Jolahurs. In the eastern half of Ramghur, Koormees, Bhooyas, Sonthals, and Koerees.

In the western half of Ramghur, Koerees, Gowallahs, Rajpoots, Brahmins, and Jolahurs. Of these the Jolahurs only are Mussulmen. They with the Koerees, are by far the best cultivators, and these with the Brahmins and Rajpoots occupy all the open country. The aboriginal tribes of Ghautwars, Bhoogteahs, Bhooyas, Koormees, and Sonthals form the scanty population of the hills and jungles, and are a lazy set of cultivators. Their wants however in this or any other way are few. They are all fond of sport, and kill a good deal of game. Their chief occupation is in the jungle, either wood-cutting, making charcoal, or smelting iron, and in this way they make their livelihood, and their condition is far happier and better than the more civilized portion of the people who reside in the cultivated and more open parts of the district.

The modes and rates of assessment that generally prevail on the cultivated portion of

Modes and rates of assessment.

the country are detailed in Appendix (B), which is a settlement report, on the Government, or resumed villages in

Khurruckdeha.

The principal rivers in the district are the "Damoodah," towards the south, the "Burra-

Rivers.

kur" in the centre, and the "Sukree" on the north; with the "Mohanee," the "Lilajan," the "Moorhur," and the "Ama-

nut" all on the west. The last four all have their sources in the N. N. W. face of the Hazareebaugh plateau, which, running in an east and west direction, forms the water-shed between the Burrakur and Damoodah Rivers, in the same way as the lower plateau of Khurruckdeha, or rather its western portion, forms the water-shed between the Burrakur and Sukree. The Soobunreeka (or golden sand) River forms part of the south-west boundary of the district, the "Baragaie" (3,455 feet) and "Chainpoor" (2,088 feet) ranges of hills (in Pergunnahs Chaingurrah and Gola) forming the water-shed between the Damoodah and Soobunreeka. The "Adjaie" and "Cossye" Rivers also have their sources in the Hazareebaugh District. The "Adjaie" from the Ghorinjee range of hills (elevation 1,984 feet) to the north of Khurruckdeha, and the Cossye from the Chainpoor range (2,088 feet) already noticed.

In addition to these rivers, many important nullahs rise in and flow through the district,

Nullahs.

of which may be noted the following:—The "Oosree" springing from the Ghorinjee range and running down in a

southerly course through Khurruckdeha, till it joins the Burrakur east of Parasnath. The "Dhunnarjee" and "Tillya" nullahs rising in Kodurma, and running north-westerly into Behar. The "Siwanna," the "Koonar," and the "Bocaroh," all have their sources in the western centre of the Hazareebaugh plateau, the two former running down through, and the last under the southern edge of the plateau, all in an easterly direction, until they unite and run into the Damoodah, near the eastern boundary of the district. The "Haharro" and "Choondroo" or "Gahiree," both rising in the northern part of Kurrunpoora (Hoodwa and Kussiatoo ranges, 2,662 feet), and running down in a southerly direction through the

Pergunnah to the Dàmoodah, which is the southern boundary of Kurrunpoora, and of the district at this place.

Although the chief source of the Dàmoodah is in "Toree," the adjoining Pergunnah (to the west) to Kurrunpoorah, it has one or two minor sources in Kurrunpoorah, which was found to be very difficult ground for survey, the water-shed, although well defined, being very tortuous, and most difficult of access.

None* of the rivers are navigable at any season of the year, and most of them answer to the description of hill streams, which, during the rains, become impassable flooded torrents. There being but very few bridges, mails and travellers are constantly detained for days, until the subsiding of the swollen streams, by the cessation of rain, enables them to pass over. At one place only, *viz.*, at Ramghur, on the Dàmoodah, there is a ferry boat. At all other places the rivers or streams have to be forded. Some few are crossed on bamboo rafts during the rains.

Wood in large quantities is floated down the Dàmoodah to Raneegunge and Burdwan during the rains. In smaller quantities it also goes down the Burrakur.

There are only three towns of any note in the district. "Chutra" in Pergunnah Ahoree, about 40 miles W. N. W. of Hazareebaugh, is the principal mart of the district through which grain, ghee, and cotton, with cattle and hides from Palamow and Toree, pass into Hazareebaugh and Behar, and for which is exchanged the cloth, salt, tobacco, and spices from the eastern and southern districts. "Echak," seven miles north of the Cantonment of Hazareebaugh, where the Ramghur Rajah resides, is a picturesque clean looking place. The Rajah's house or palace, which is a brick and mortar building, three stories high, like most such native buildings, is a curious specimen of architecture, being an immense, irregular-shaped pile of small rooms. Being very high and of a white color, it answers as a land-mark for several miles round. "Bissunghur," 25 miles east of Hazareebaugh, and a few miles south of the Trunk Road, is the third town. Beyond containing rather a fine temple, there is nothing particular to note of Bissunghur.

The population of the district is 7,16,065 souls, and this, with the total area of 7,029 square miles, gives a general or district average of 101 persons to the square mile; but as Khurruckdeha, and the open portion of Ramghur, *viz.*, that bordering on the Trunk Road, is much more thickly inhabited than the higher plateau to the south, the general average does not give a very correct idea of the actual numbers on the two grand or natural divisions of the district. These may be noted as 125 persons per square mile for the northern half of the district, and 95 persons per square mile for the southern half of the district. The number of persons per house average 5.7, or nearly 6 persons. For Pergunnah and estate detail statistics, see Statement No. 3 that accompanies this Report.

The population is nearly all Hindoo. There are a few villages occupied by Mahomedans in each Pergunnah, and there are also some Mahomedan residents to be found in all the larger villages or towns,

where they manufacture, rope, cloth, &c., and employ themselves as tailors. Four-fifths of the people are agricultural, the remaining being Bunniahs, artizans, &c.

Agricultural and non-agricultural:

The condition, both moral and physical, of the people occupying the northern half of the district is bad, and forms a most striking contrast to that of the jungle tribes on the southern plateau, who are far more honest and sturdy than their low-land neighbours. Most of the Khurruckdeha Ghautwal "Tegaits" and other landed proprietors, are, with their agents, very corrupt and oppressive, and their conduct and its example has its usual effect upon the people, who are badly clothed and fed, and altogether ill-conditioned. The condition of many of the Tegaits is so bad, that nothing but the direct interference of Government, in undertaking the management of their estates and affairs, will ever set them to rights. These matters are well known to the district officers, and the survey registers that have been lodged in the Deputy Commissioner's Office bear record to the facts.

Condition of the people.

Among such a set of people it would be supposed that litigation and crime would be at their height, but the records do not show such to be the case. Doubtless a great many petty crimes are concealed, as the district is a very large one, and from the nature of the country and want of roads, many parts are difficult of access, and have never been visited by the Police or other authorities, who, until lately, were few and far between.

Litigation and Crime.

Hitherto, the Ramghur Rajah has made his own Police arrangements, and the Khurruckdeha Ghautwals were also supposed to assist in the prevention and detection of crime. The new Bengal Police arrangements were introduced in 1862, and are now in full operation, the new constabulary having taken up the same station as were held by the old Police. The following Statement shows the number of criminal cases brought forward, with the number of convictions, in the district, for the last three years :—

Police.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Number of persons brought to trial	883	831	764
„ „ convicted	538	554	508

The Statement No. 7, annexed to this Report, shows the distribution of Thannahs, Moonsiffes, and Magistracies. In addition to these, there are Honorary Magistrates at Echâk (the Ramghur Rajah), at Seetagurha (M. Liebert, Esq., the Manager of the Tea plantation), and at Kurhurbaree, (Mr. Cockburn, the Manager of the E. I. Railway's Collieries). Such functionaries are much required in the interior of the district, and it is a pity that Echâk and Seetagurha should be so close to the station of Hazareebaugh. There could not be a better situation for an Honorary Magistrate than Kurhurbaree, where large numbers of workmen are employed on the Collieries, and where the population in the vicinity is thicker than in most parts of the district. It is also distant from a Thannah, and from the Deputy Magistracy at Burhee.

The commerce of the district is shown on the Statements, No. 3 and 4, "Imports" and "Exports," that accompany this Report. The aggregate value of the trade amounts to nearly fifty-five lakhs of Rupees, or £550,000. The difference in the value of Imports over that of Exports is to be accounted, for by a large quantity of the Imports, say five lakhs of Rupees worth, being passed on to other districts, consisting of Rice to Behar, Salt, Tobacco, and Spices to Palamow, and Wheat to the Eastern Districts. About seven lakhs of Rupees worth of the imported goods are also consumed by the troops, or Government, or other employes in the district, who as yet do little or nothing towards adding to the manufactures or agricultural products, for export.

The want of proper roads through a country that presents many natural difficulties of passage also tends very much to retard the Export trade. As yet no coal leaves the Ramghur estate, and but little iron leaves Khurruckdeha. Were the roads from the Ramghur coal, and from the Khurruckdeha iron localities made passable for carts, there cannot be a doubt that very large quantities of coal and iron would be exported. From those localities, *viz.*, the east and west centre of Ramghur (skirting the north or left bank of the Damoodah) and the centre and eastern portions of Khurruckdeha, every thing has to be carried on pack bullocks, over broken ground and hill passes, that are at present quite impassable for carts.

The Grand Trunk Road running north of, and under the Ramghur or Hazareebaugh table-land, divides the district into two portions. *North* of the Trunk Road, or in Khurruckdeha, there are the following tracks, all very bad indeed, and none are fit for cart traffic:—

First.—From Burhee to Kodurma, and on through the Singer Pass into Behar.

Second.—From Bagodur to Khurruckdeha, and on through Ghorinjee into Monghyr.

Third.—From Bagodur to Palgunje and Serampore, where the road from Govindpoor (in District Maunbhoom) to Kurhurbaree is met. From Kurhurbaree a decent sort of cart road has been made by the E. I. Railway Company, to the Lukhi Seraie station in Monghyr.

Fourth.—The direct line of the pilgrims from Benares, who in large numbers yearly visit Parasnath *en route* to the Bijnath shrine at Deoghur in Beerbhoom, and Juggernaut in Cuttack, enters the district at the most northern corner, runs up the valley of the Sukree, and passes through Khurruckdeha.

A new road is now being made from Burhee to the Railway station of Barr, on the Ganges. It passes through Pergunnah Goomoo into Behar.

South of the Trunk Road, or in Ramghur, there are the following roads:—

First.—The Military Road from Burhee to Hazareebaugh, which crosses the Damoodah at Ramghur, and goes on to Ranchee and Dorundah. But very few of the nullahs on this road have been bridged as yet, and during the rains it is often impassable.

Second.—The district road from Hazareebaugh to Bagodur on the Trunk Road. This has not been metalled or bridged.

Third.—The old Calcutta road which enters the district from Sherghotty on the north-west boundary (Pergunnah Kyrdee), runs through the station of Hazareebaugh, and passes

out of the district on the south-east boundary (northern part of Pergunnah Golâ) into district Maunbhoom. This old road is now a mere broken track, unbridged and impassable for carts at all seasons.

Fourth.—An old track from Chutra *via* Pagâr, Ramghur, and Golâ, over the Dimrah Ghaut into Maunbhoom.

Fifth.—The district road (now under construction) between Ranchee and Govindpoor, on the Trunk Road, and which passes through Pergunnah Golâ.

Sixth.—The new Cotton road (now under construction) between Chutra and Choparun with its two district feeders, one from Palamow on the west, and the other from Lohardugga and Toree on the south.

The Ghauts or passes on the boundaries of the district, leading into the other districts, are as follows:—The “Ghorinjee” into Monghyr. The “Singer,” “Dhunwah,” “Surhud,” and “Boorha,” into Behar. The “Nowada” or “Koonda” into Palamow. The “Dhungurra” and “Munnatoo” into Toree. The “Radha” and “Peerha” into Chota Nagpore, and the “Dimra” and “Bhelwurra” into Maunbhoom. The Singer and Dimra Ghauts are noted haunts for robbers. Most of these Ghauts are at present difficult of passage, particularly the Surhud, Boorha, Dhungurra, and Munnatoo.

If a Branch Railway were constructed between Raneegunge, or rather the Burrakur Branch Railway between Raneegunge and Mirzapore suggested. Station and Mirzapoor, running up the valley of the Dâmoodah and down that of the Kunhur, crossing the “Sone” where the Kunhur runs into it, and so on through Shâhgunge and Ghorâwal (the last two places in the Mirzapoor District) to Mirzapoor, the advantages to be anticipated from such a line of railway, in opening up the resources of the Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, Palamow, and Singrowlie districts, through which it runs, could hardly be over-estimated.

The Hazareebaugh, Palamow, and Singrowlie coal would then find its way speedily and cheaply to the North-West Provinces, where it is much required on the Railway. The supply of coal from these districts is believed to be inexhaustible for a very great number of years to come. The districts are also rich in other mineral and vegetable products, and if once opened up by such a line of Railway, would soon produce large quantities of Tea and Cotton.

The engineering difficulties to be overcome in the construction of such a line, or rather on the western portion of it, although certainly great in comparison with those that have been experienced on most other Indian lines, are nothing when compared with similar difficulties that have been met and overcome in Europe, and will certainly not be found greater than those that have lately been so successfully got over on the Bhoire inclines of the Bombay Presidency.

If, in consequence of the nature of the country or for other reasons, such a proposition could not be entertained, then a light Railway up the Trunk Road, from the Burrakur to Benares, making a detour from Bagodur round by Hazareebaugh to Sherghotty, would go far towards opening out the resources of the Chota Nagpore division, and such a line could be most easily and economically constructed.

The amount and sources of revenue, with the produce of each tax, as received by Sources of Revenue Taxation and Government from the district, is shewn on Statement No. 6 produce of each Tax. that accompanies this Report, to amount to Rs. 1,95,920-1-5.

This of course is but a very small fraction of the total sum received by the various proprietors of estates, who pay to Government but a nominal or quit-rent. The total land revenue of the district with its 13,23,089 acres of cultivation cannot, at the lowest estimation, be under Rs. 10,00,000; and the total resources probably yield Rs. 30,00,000 at the present time.

The Ramghur Rajah levies taxes on the wood and other jungle products that leave the district from his estate, at the following rates, viz:—

On each beam, 8 annas. On every sleeper, 3½ annas. On every "gola" or round uncut trunk, 2 annas. On each "bullee" or small tree rafter, 2 annas. On every cart-load of bamboos or small wood, 4 annas. Also 2 annas in the Rupee value of lac, resin, barks, grass, &c.

These taxes are the chief source of the Rajah's income, said to be between two and three lakhs of Rupees per annum. This is a very small income for such a large estate, but the fact is that more than two-thirds of his lands belong to Jaghirdars, Brahmins, and others. These grants, however, are not exempt from the taxes on wood and jungle products, which are levied over the whole of the Rajah's estate, whatever the land tenure may be. The Rajah's agents for the collection of these taxes are posted on all the principal roads and passes that lead out of the district towards the East, North, or West.

Such little as is known of the ancient history of the district is interesting. An account of the Khurruckdeha Ghautwals will be found in Appendix (B).
 History and Antiquity. The origin of the term or clan has been well described by Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Sherwill in his Report on the Beerbhoom district, written and published in 1855. From this I quote as follows:—

"Prior to A. D. 1814, the high road that traverses the Tuppeh (Deoghur, of District Beerbhoom) from West to East, or from Benares to Juggurnath in Orissa, taking Deoghur in the way, and which had, from time immemorial, been used by pilgrims, became so infested with robbers as to have the effect of causing the great body of pilgrims to not only avoid visiting Deoghur, but of forcing them to take the circuitous route from Benares to Juggurnath round by Rajmahal on the Ganges. This evil at last became so glaring and oppressive, that, in 1814, a Regulation was framed (Regulation 29) granting to certain of these lawless residents of the forests perpetual tenures of large tracts of forest lands, bordering upon, and in the vicinity of the high road, upon almost a nominal quit-rent, whence their title "Ghautwal," or "guardians of the passes." The grantees being the robbers themselves, no difficulty was found in enforcing the enactment, especially as the grant of land, upon such easy terms, was a free admission on the part of Government of their unwillingness to send troops or Police to keep the roads open,—in fact it was a concession of black mail. The same practice is carried out in the Rajmahal hills, where Rupees 15,000 are paid annually to 555 Chiefs and Mangis on the condition of their keeping the peace with their low-land neighbours, and of keeping the Rajmahal and Gangetic post road open, that is, free from robbers."

"Subsequent to the grant of land to the 'Ghautwals,' they were bound down by a Settlement Officer, Mr. Scott, in 1815, to make good all thefts and robberies committed within their respective estates, which custom is in full force to this day (1852), and which custom has had the good effect of rendering the Tuppeh of South Deoghur one of the best behaved, and most orderly divisions of this peculiarly wild and forest-clad country."

These people have made but very little advancement towards civilization, and all reasonable dealings with them are as impracticable as ever.

The Ramghur Rajahs appear always to have been able to hold their own. When attacked by the Mahrattas, or by the Behar Mahomedans, they invariably took refuge on the natural hill strongholds that abound in the interior of the estate, and from these they never appear to have been ousted. In former days, the Rajah used to reside at Ramghur on the Dāmoodah, where the old family "Ghur" or Fort still stands. The remains of old residences of the family are still standing at Badum, Pergunnah Kurrupoorah, and Rampoor, Pergunnah Chaie, and some of the tops of the most inaccessible hills, *viz.*, Lugoo, Moudee, and Koolwa shew curious traces, in old rock inscriptions or religious symbols, or the remains of old stone bastion walls, of the flights of the family when attacked by enemies in olden days. On the Moudee range a steep ascent of some eighty feet has been cut in the perpendicularly scarped north-eastern face of the hill. At the top of the steps, you pass through a long crevice in the rock, at the exit of which is a huge stone, said to have been used as a bolt or barricade to keep out the enemy.

The following inscription, written in the Dēvanāgri character, is still clearly legible on the side of an old stone arched gateway that stands at the entrance into the old fort, in ruins at "Bādum":—

"Ghur mya, Ram Singh, Hummareh juggeh. Rajgut Sumbut 1688. Mah Bisakh "bunna. Buddi panch roz. Maharajah Situmber Singh, Puttee Shah, Sirrus Ban Singh, "Suburn Singh, pas pergunnah."

The date "Sumbut 1688" shews it to have been built 232 years ago.

Still older than this, judging from appearances, as there are no dates, and the people are completely ignorant on the subject, is the fine old stone fort, now in ruins, at Koondah.

The Agricultural Implements in common use over the district, are of the rudest and most original construction. They are, however, suitable to the wants and tastes of the people, who prefer the plainest mechanism and hard bodily labour, to anything that approaches science.

The following is a list of implements in daily use, *viz.* :—

Iron Implements.

"Phal," Plough tip.
 "Kodal," Hoe.
 "Tanghi," Axe.
 "Huswa," Sickle.
 "Gaintee," Pick-axe.
 "Khoorpa," Grass-cutter.
 "Busoola," Kind of axe.
 "Rookhan," Chisel.
 "Khunttee," Digging Iron.
 "Gundas," Chopper for Sugar-cane.
 "Kurrah," Boiling pan for ditto.

Wooden Implements.

"Hul," Plough.
 "Juwal," Yoke.
 "Chokee," } Clod breakers.
 "Dohur," }
 "Kurha," Levelling shovel.
 "Dhenkee," } Breaking Logs.
 "Oaklee," }
 "Summat," Oil or juice crusher.
 "Cherkee," Cotton cleansing } Wheels.
 "Chorka," Cotton spinning }
 "Suggur," "Cart with solid wheels."

The "Suggur" or small solid wheel carts are the only wheeled conveyances in use in the interior of the district. They are especially constructed for the wood traffic over hill and dale, and it is wonderful to see the ground they go over. Nothing but a bundle of bamboos, or a log of wood, can be packed on them, and without the length of such a load to steady

them, they could never travel over the ground they do without upsetting every hundred yards.

The cattle of the district are small and poor in every way. On the hills, where there is good grazing, they are in better condition than elsewhere. The district does not appear to be a good one for breeding cattle, as the Zemindars import as many as they can every year from Palamow and the Western districts, sending the progeny of their own animals into the Eastern districts for sale. In Pergunnah Koonda adjoining Palamow, which is nearly all hill or jungle, there are a great many cows and buffaloes kept at graze, and a good deal of Ghee is made and exported from that Pergunnah. The best cows of the district do not give more than two seers (4 lbs.) of milk per day, and the great majority of the animals do not give one seer. Buffaloes seem to thrive better than cows, and are more prized by the jungle people, who generally use them for ploughing, and to drag the suggurs or logs of wood, for which purposes their greater strength fits them better than bullocks.

There are very few horses, and even ponies are scarce. There are no mules or asses. Pigs, Poultry, and Pigeons are very plentiful.

The district is famous for its large game, and great numbers of Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Wolves, and Deer of all kinds are killed every year. The Wild Animals and Sport. Bison or wild Ox is also to be found, and one or two have been shot yearly in the forests of the Eastern portion of Ramghur. Of Deer, there are the Sambur or Red Stag; the spotted or fallow deer; the Hog-deer; the Ravine deer; the small four-horned deer, called by the Natives "Kotera"; the Barking deer; the "Neelgaie" or "Rojh" which is the white-footed Antelope of Pennant, and *Antelope picta* of Pallas. Of other wild animals, there are the Hyæna, Jackall, Fox, Porcupine, Hare, Ape, Monkey, Civet Cat, Ichneumon, Squirrel, large brown and small grey; with many kinds of the smaller felina or wild cat. Of Game Birds, there are the Jungle Fowl, Pea Fowl, Black, Grey, Painted, and Double-spurred Partridge; Field and Bush Quail; Duck and Teal in great numbers and variety; Snipe, Ortolan, Plover, Florikin, Hurrial or Green wood-pigeon, and Curlew.

Of other birds, there are the Crane in all its varieties; many kinds of Hawks, Vultures, and Parrots. The fishing Eagle, Heron, Spoonbill, Paddy-bird, Kite, and Crow; the Owl, Kingfisher, Woodpecker, and Jay; the Golden Oriol, Cuckoo, Mina, Bulbul or Indian Nightingale, Bird of Paradise, Blue Pigeon, Dove, Lark, Swallow, Sparrow, and many others, the names of which are not known to the writer.

Of Snakes and Reptiles, there are the Boa Constrictor, Cobra Capella, Koraiet, Dâmun, Green-Snake, Tree-Snake, and many kinds of water snakes. The Alligator, Gohsâmp, Biskopra Centipede, Scorpion, and many kinds of lizards.

From the district returns, the number of men, women, and children killed by wild beasts during the past three years is as follows :—

1860.			1861.			1862.		
M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.
3	5	0	10	17	0	7	0	0

These returns, however, are not to be trusted, and in this opinion the present Officiating Deputy Commissioner fully coincides. From what the writer of this report has either seen or heard on this subject during his travels in the interior of the district, he would be inclined to note the number of persons killed every year, at one hundred, of which half are children killed by wolves. The district return does not account for the death of one child.

The Revenue Survey Operations commenced on the district in 1859, and have just been completed, September 1863. The total expense as detailed for each season on Statement No. 1 that accompanies this report, amounts in the Survey or Professional Department to Rs. 1,70,755-15-9; and in the Demarcation or Civil Department to Rs. 11,858-15-11; making a grand total in both departments, or on the whole operations, of Rs. 1,82,614-15-8, and this gives a general average rate of Rs. 25-13-3 per square mile on the whole area of the district.

The system of survey has been adapted to the requirements of the district and the nature of the ground; the purely revenue, or definition of each village boundary, together with all its interior revenue or topographical details, being followed for all the Government lands which were susceptible of regular settlement on enhanced rents, as well as for the more open and cultivated parts of Khurruckdeha; and the topographical system only, for the Ramghur estate, and for such other portions of the district as are thickly covered with hills, forest or jungle. The latter or topographical system includes the delineation of boundaries for all the larger divisions of the country, such as for Estates, Tuppehs, and Pergunnahs.

For the above outlay, therefore, the most minute revenue, statistical and topographical details, for every village or estate, as required, have been measured, recorded, and mapped, on various returns or registers, and on different scales, to suit the requirements of the Civil administration, and to add to our geographical knowledge of the district.

In addition to this, the revised or regular settlements for twenty-year periods or leases, for the Government lands in Khurruckdeha, have been made in, and by the Survey Department.

The Main Circuit or General Maps on the 1-mile to 1-inch Scale have been published by the Surveyor General, year by year, as they were rendered to that Officer, and the compilation of the District Map, on the 4-mile to 1-inch Scale, is now in hand.

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE,
HAZAREEBAUGH,
The 25th September 1863. }

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, CAPTAIN,
SUPERINTENDENT, REVENUE SURVEY,
Chota Nagpore Division.

APPENDIX A.

No. 458.

FROM

CAPTAIN G. HUNTER THOMPSON,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey,

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER

OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

Dated Hazareebaugh, 1st June 1861.

SIR,

HAVING, in accordance with the instructions that have from time to time reached me from your Office, completed the 20-year settlements of the resumed Mehals in Khurruckdeha, in all 182 villages, I have the honor to submit a general report on my proceedings, and at the same time to forward a detail statement showing the financial results thereof.

2. As a rule the assessment has been made on the productive capabilities of the cultivated area in each village, as ascertained and classed, during the professional detail Survey, the returns being checked and verified, as far as possible, by the Putwarree's measurements for each Zemindar's or Assamee's jote.

3. The rate per beegah for the different descriptions of soil has been fixed with reference to the custom that has prevailed for the last five years in the Mehal or Illaqua within which the village is situated, this having been ascertained by careful enquiry from the adjoining or neighbouring illaquadars, as also from the Putwarrees and people generally.

4. In some cases, where there is little or no cultivation, and where the jungle or grazing ground is extensive, the assessment has been made with due regard to what the farmer has been in the habit of paying for the last five years, also with reference to the general capabilities of the soil, and to the value of the jungle produce, grass, or wood, as ascertained from inspection or enquiries on the spot, such value of course being variable for different localities.

5. A clause has been inserted in every village pottah reserving the right of Government to all mineral wealth that may exist under the soil. It is well known that in parts of Khurruckdeha there are extensive beds of copper, coal, iron, and lead ore, but at no villages that have come under my settlement are there any mines open or at work.

6. The jote of each Thekedar or Assamee, was measured by the Putwarrees in the detail shown on the Form marked No. 1 annexed to this report, and when the accuracy of these returns was verified in the manner hereafter explained, the *Jummabundee* statements (for Form, *vide* annexure No. 2) were prepared, and to such of the Assamees as were old or privileged cultivators, pottahs have been granted, shewing the extent, description, and jumma of the jote of each. The other temporary or more recent settlers have received extracts or copies from the *Jummabundee* Statements, shewing the area, description, and assessment of the jotes now cultivated by them; and the Thekedars, by their pottahs and kabooliats, are bound not

to demand from the Assamees more than the sums that have been thus assessed on each, nor are they to disturb the old or recent Assamees in their holdings so long as they pay up punctually, and in no case without the consent of the Collector.

7. Any lands that have hitherto been cultivated by the Thekedars themselves, or by their own personal agents, and which were proved to be still so cultivated, have been assessed in the same way as the other lands of the village, and the areas of such lands, also the amounts assessed on them, duly appear on the village Jumma-bundee Statements.

8. Some difficulty was experienced in checking and reconciling the professional detail measurements and classifications with the Putwarree's measurements, and statements for each Assamee's jote. When the sum of both agreed fairly, the details of both were made known to the Thekedars and Assamees in my presence; and any that had objections to make were called upon to do so. Many objections were made, both as to the survey areas, and to the Putwarree measurements or distribution. All objections were enquired into, and, where necessary, re-surveys, both professional and khusrah, were made. The professional re-surveys were made by other Mootsuddies than those who surveyed the village in the first instance; and the khusrah or khetbut re-surveys were made by Ameens of the Demarcation Establishment. The result of these re-surveys showed that the chief blame rested with the Putwarrees, who, partly from ignorance as to how to measure or calculate properly, and partly from a culpable desire to screen their friends, made their returns inaccurate. For this some of the Putwarrees were fined, and after a deal of trouble the Assameewar jotes were, as far as possible, correctly ascertained and entered in the Jumma-bundee Statements.

9. In accordance with a long-established custom in Khurruckdeha, the rent fixed for a plot of land is chiefly referable to the area and description of the rice-producing soil on it. Sometimes rice land by itself is let, but generally speaking a contract for a beegah of rice or low land includes so much upland as a concomitant part of the contract, the rent however being fixed on the beegah of rice.

10. The quantity of upland that goes with the rice area varies for different localities; because at some places where there is a large area of low ground, the higher land, (if there is any in the village) is too distant to be looked after by the same cultivators as till the rice land; or the high land may be chiefly, (as in the Khurgallee estate,) grave-hillocks or mounds unfit for cultivation. Then again, in an undulating, jungly, uncleared estate (as Khoorchootah) there may be a considerable area of upland suited for the cultivation of the cold weather or, rubbee crops.

11. In each and all of these cases, the proportion of upland to the beegah of rice land would vary, although, as a rule, the rent per beegah of the rice land would be pretty much the same, at each place, for the same description of rice-producing soil.

12. In fact the custom of the country has been to assess almost entirely on rice soil only, and where in the one case the tenant has little or no upland included in his pottah for a beegah of rice, he generally has a better description of rice soil than the tenant with the included upland has in the other case; as, strange to say, the rice land improves in richness the longer it is worked, provided it is in low lands that is well swamped every year. Such land requires no manure beyond what it itself produces by the rotting of the soil, and what is brought and lodged on it by the drift of the rain water.

13. I have entered into the foregoing particulars to account for the rates of my assessment being pretty nearly the same per beegah of rice in the different estates, whether uplands are given with the rice land or not.

14. In the immediate vicinity of the village sites, the Assamees hold small patches of upland only, which, by dint of hard labor and plenty of manure, they manage to make productive of a few of the cold weather cereal crops or of vegetables. The area of such lands is very small, and as they are generally held by the poorest class of the people, they have not generally been taken into consideration in fixing the amount of the revenue.

15. As before noticed, I have adopted as far as possible, the custom that has hitherto prevailed in each estate. In Khurgallee, generally speaking, one beegah of upland has been given with each beegah of rice land, but in some villages where the area of productive upland is less than the rice-producing area, this could not, of course, be done; and in such cases, a slight remission on the otherwise prevailing rate per beegah of rice land has been made.

16. In Khoorchootah and Doomah, the two other estates in which the resumed Mehals are chiefly situated, and where there is extensive jungle and comparatively speaking but little rice land, three beegahs of upland have been given with each beegah of rice land.

17. The rates of assessment have been fixed as follows :—

In Khurgallee, per beegah of rice, 1st sort, Rs. 2-8; 2nd sort, Rs. 1-12; and 3rd sort, Rs. 0-12.

In Khoorchootah and Doomah, 1st sort, Rs. 2-8; 2nd sort, Rs. 1-8; and 3rd sort, Rs. 1-0.

18. The total rice area has been thus assessed, according to the three classifications as ascertained by measurement and enquiry, both proceedings having been carefully tested. After allowing the proportion (noted in paras. 15 and 16) of upland cultivation that has been given, free of rent, with each assessed beegah of rice soil, the remaining area of upland cultivation has been assessed at rates varying from 1 to 4 annas per beegah, according to the productive capabilities of the soils, as ascertained from the description of crop that the people have been in the habit of producing from them.

19. For such few of the jungle villages as contain no rice soil the other cultivation, which, as a rule, is very poor, has been assessed at 2 annas per beegah; the extensive tract of jungle, which are chiefly used as grazing lands, but which, at some places, also contain good wood, being let on the terms noted in para. 4.

20. When I say that the foregoing rates are those that have been usually paid on the estates for some years past, I mean of course that they are fair and equitable averages of such. In making the necessary enquiries on this subject, many doubts arose in my mind, of which I always gave the people the benefit. I am aware that as much as Rs. 3 per beegah is paid for the very best description of rice land over many parts of the district; also, that less than Re. 1 per beegah is very rarely paid, but as it is very difficult to correctly classify some descriptions of the rice soil, I thought it best to be on the safe side, and in fixing rents, to be if anything a little under the mark.

21. As the Thekedars all seemed to prefer a percentage *in cash*, on the fixed jumma to a remission of revenue on a certain percentage of *land*, on the cultivated area, as their profits, I have complied with their wishes in this respect.

22. In Khurgallee as there is but very little uncleared ground or jungle (a portion of such ground forming elsewhere part of the Thekedars' profits) and as some of the present Thekedars have some claim to consideration, in consequence of their having become the purchasers of part of the estates shortly before it was resumed, I have allowed all such

Thekedars, also the Thakoor "Koomkum Singh," who is the descendant of the original proprietor of the estate 20 *per cent.* on the fixed Government rent, as profits on all the villages they hold.

23. To all the other or more recent Thekedars, I have allowed 10 *per cent.* on the Government rent as profit. They are also authorized to make the most they can of all uncleared jungle land within their village boundaries that may be over 3 beegahs, per beegah of cultivation, which latter proportionate quantity of the jungle I have allowed the Assamees in each village, free of further rent, as grazing land for the cattle.

24. With a slight addition to their numbers, and under a somewhat enhanced rate of remuneration, I have upheld the system that has hitherto prevailed of appointment and remuneration of the village Goraits and Chokeydars. In Khurgallee, which is well cultivated and thickly inhabited, but where the villages only average 180 acres, or considerably less than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a square mile each, there is a Gorait and a Chokeydar for every five or six villages.

25. To the Goraits I have secured as remuneration 3 beegahs of good land in the villages in which they reside, free of rent, and to the Chokeydars Rs. 3 per month pay, to be collected and paid as before, by a rateable collection from each house in every village over which they watch.

• 26. In Doomah also the same arrangements have been made, but in Khoorchootah, where the Ghautwal villages are much intermixed with the Government villages, and where there is but very little cultivation and a great deal of jungle, the population also, being scanty and very poor, I have been obliged to uphold exactly the system that has heretofore been in vogue, *viz.*,—the Goraits and Chokeydars being supplied from the Assullee or larger villages whether they were Ghautwal or Government.

27. Under this system there are fewer Chokeydars or Goraits for Khoorchootah than there are for the other Government villages, and these few have at some places, smaller remuneration than the others. Bad, however, as the system may be, it has the one advantage of being that which the people have been accustomed to, and which they desire to see continued, being, in fact, the *only* system they can afford to pay for.

28. The Khoorchootah villages, whether Government or Ghautwal, have been very much neglected and mismanaged by the Tegait, who is a perfect imbecile, and quite unfit to hold even his own share of the estate, much less the Government lands, many of which have hitherto been let in farm to him.

29. In consequence of serious complaints having reached me from the Thekedars and Assamees of the bad management and oppression of the Tegait, as practised by himself or through an agent of his in the person of an African, or West Indian, named McKenzie, who resided for some time at Khoorchootah, after having been discharged from the service of the E. I. Railway, I issued a decree, after due investigation of the charges that have been brought against the Tegait and Mr. McKenzie, that the Tegait should no longer farm the Government villages.

30. The 49 villages that have hitherto been thus let to the Tegait, have accordingly been now let to selected parties from a list of applicants for the contracts, several having been given to the "*Kuthurneedars*" or original clearers of the ground, who have thus deservedly risen to positions somewhat more influential than those they have hitherto held.

31. In consequence of the poorness of the Khoorchootah villages and people, and the inability of the latter to adequately remunerate the Putwarrees that I had appointed, and also in consequence of the difficulty to find men in the villages sufficiently intelligent or educated for the duties of Putwarrees, I had to recommend to you, that after the present Putwarrees had rendered as much assistance as was in their power in making the settlements, that for Koorchootah, they should be discharged, and as you approved of this arrangement, I have carried it out for this estate. To each Putwarree a small village was offered in farm. Some took advantage of the offer, the others remaining satisfied with what they may have held as jotes in other villages.

32. In the other estates, and throughout Khurruckdeha generally, the Putwarrees, on the whole, have rendered good service, and will, I think, be found useful hands to the Revenue Officers.

33. The rates noted on the general statement that accompanies this report, are explained in the column of remarks of the statement, to be "*general average rates*," derived from *total jummas* and *total areas*; and although these rates denote accurately, the results of the settlement, *on the data used for calculating them*, still they do not, as a matter of course, correspond with the *detail rates* for the *different descriptions or classifications of the rice or other cultivated soils* that are noted in this report to have been used in making the settlement.

34. From the general statement, it will be observed, that by my assessment the total rent of the Government Mehals in Khurruckdeha is nearly double the amount that has hitherto been received on them. Notwithstanding this fact, and which is easily accounted for, by the former settlements having been made without any correct measurements, or other data, the settlement is a very light one, as is perceivable at a glance from the cultivated areas and general rates that are shown on the statement.

35. The fact also of the great majority of the zemindars and Assamees having readily come forward for their pottahs, under the terms of the settlement, is a sure sign of the assessment being light.

36. The losers by the new arrangement are the old farmers or Thekedars who, besides having to pay double what they have hitherto paid, are also debarred by the terms of the settlement from taking as much as they have hitherto taken from the Assamees. This is but the natural result of a fair and equitable settlement of lands that have hitherto paid to Government far less than they were worth, and over which the Thekedars had complete control, to sub-let to Assamees at any rates that pleased their fancy.

37. In proof of the settlement having been made evenly, *i. e.*, to rest with an equal weight over all, a careful inspection of the detail of the statement will show that in several villages, the former or summary settlement jumma has been considerably reduced by my proceedings.

38. Trusting that the proceedings will meet with your approval, as well as the approval of the Board of Revenue,

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. HUNTER THOMPSON, CAPTAIN,
*Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
 Chota Nagpore Division.*

P. S.—It should have been mentioned in this report, that with the exception of such Minhaie grants as appear in the district register, and of the usual very small grants of land held by the “*Bhoogtahs*” in most villages as remuneration for their performing certain ceremonies of worship locally known as “*Poojaree Bhoogtah*,” no other rent-free claims have been admitted in making the settlements.

(Sd.) G. H. T.

(True copy)

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey,

Chota Nagpore Division.

APPENDIX B.

No. 607.

FROM

CAPTAIN G. HUNTER THOMPSON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION,

TO

THE OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER,
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION, RANCHEE.

Dated at Hazareebaugh, the 19th July 1862.

SIR,

HAVING completed the Demarcation Survey and records for that large portion of the Hazareebaugh district situated to the North of the Trunk Road, in the Burhee Sub-division, adjoining Districts Beerbhoom, Monghyr, and Behar, and known as the "Khurruckdeha Illaqua," I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the large number of villages found in each estate to be in excess of the numbers shewn on the Settlement or Collectorate lists.

2. As the history of the Illaqua is rather curious and obscure, and as considerable doubts also exist as to the exact terms of the old Ghautwal tenure, under which the lands are chiefly held, I have taken some trouble to collect the following information on these subjects from the District records, which were kindly placed at my disposal for this and other purposes, by Colonel Simpson, the late Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebaugh.

3. It appears that Khurruckdeha originally consisted of 84 Ghautwal Estates, which, previous to the British rule, paid a nominal rent as tribute into the Treasury of the Nawab Soobah of Patna.

4. The Ghautwals were noted from time immemorial as being a most turbulent race (of Bhooyan origin), and as they occupied a difficult country, thickly covered with hills and jungle, it always required an armed force to realize the small amount of Revenue.

5. For this and other reasons the Soobadar of Bengal, Ally Berdy Khan, directed one of his Sirdars, Kamdar Khan, to proceed with a force and take the country. This was duly done; the Rajah of Khurruckdeha, through whom the Ghautwals had hitherto made their payments, being driven out.

6. On the death of Kamdar Khan, he was succeeded in the management of the Illaqua by his son Ikbāl Ally Khan, whose oppressive rule resulted in the country being occupied by the British in 1772.

7. A few years after the British occupation, Ikbāl Ally Khan got up a rebellion, in which he forced the Ghautwals to join. This ended in Ikbāl Ally Khan being expelled the country; and as most of his chief adherents and Sirdars were killed in action, matters were brought into better order, and the lands were summarily settled with the Ghautwals from 1780 till 1782.

8. During the rebellion the old Hindoo Rajah of Khurruckdeha, Giruer Narrain Des, who had been driven out by Kamdar Khan, made his appearance, and as he rendered good service to the British, he was rewarded with a rent-free grant of 17 villages that Ikbāl Ally Khan has possessed himself of.

9. It appears that previous to these arrangements, several of the Khurruckdeha Ghautwal estates were transferred to the adjoining Zillahs of Beerbhoom and Monghyr, leaving but 51 Mehals or Gaddees in Zillah Ramghur, now Hazareebaugh.

10. The first settlements with the Ghautwals were evidently made in the roughest manner possible; more with a view to attach the people to the British interests, and were looked upon by the authorities of the day rather in the light of a compensation in lieu of Police arrangements for the protection of the Ghauts, than as a settlement on the produce or value of the soil.

11. Other settlements appear to have been made in 1790, 1800, and also in 1810; but for none of these or the former settlements are there any detail records forthcoming. The pottahs and kubooliuts, under which the present proprietors hold their lands, are nearly all dated from 1780 to 1800. One pottah, held by the descendant of the old Khurruckdeha Rajah, (the present Rajah of Dhunwar), for 53 farmed villages is dated 1810, which appears to be the last settlement made, and this no doubt was made perpetual.

12. With the exception of the pottahs granted to the old Khurruckdeha Rajah, Giruer Narrain Des, one dated 1783 for 17 villages, "Nankar," and the other dated 1810, for the 53 farmed villages alluded to in the last para., none of the other Ghautwal pottahs state the number of villages for which they are granted. But it is well known throughout the district, that although the settlements are all considered to have been brought under the terms of the perpetual settlement, still they were made so on the supposition that the * "Surshikkun" lists

* In local parlance signifies "detail given in by the Ghautwal Zemindars at the time of the statement of contents." settlement, were *bond fide* correct statements of the number and names of their villages, against which the Revenue paid by each was noted.

13. In all the vernacular or other proceedings of the district, these "Surshikkun" lists are always termed the settlement list; and up to 1855 many villages were resumed, and became the property of Government, that were proved, after investigation and regular proceedings, to be held by the Zemindars in excess of the number and names shewn on the "Surshikkuns."

14. The resumed Mehals in Khurruckdeha, which were regularly settled by me last year, number 180 villages. These resumptions were put a stop to in 1865 by the then Commissioner, who had doubts as to the propriety of resuming such lands, settled as he supposed them to be, without any detail, specification or definition of boundaries; but I am inclined to think that were the fuller information that is now available, after survey, before him, that Officer would probably change his opinion.

15. For some reason, which I cannot ascertain, other lists were called for by the Agent to the Governor-General in 1840. These, called by the Zemindars the "Forms," were rendered in 1843-44, and differ considerably (containing a greater number of villages) from the "Surshikkuns" or settlement lists rendered in 1795.

16. Out of the many cases of missing or excess lands that I have investigated, and to shew that the Zemindars knowingly conceal all existing villages that are in excess of those noted on their settlement lists, I will instance one case that occurred last year in Gaddee

Kisko, a year after demarcation and survey. The proprietor of the adjoining estate (Mujladeeh) disputed a village, on the common boundary, with Kisko. The village was in possession of the Kisko man, and was decreed accordingly to belong to Kisko. The Mujladeeh man declared that he had been forcibly dispossessed by the Kisko man, who had concealed several of his villages, and given the disputed village a name that belonged to one of these concealed villages. The evidence that was taken on this investigation was so clear against the Kisko man, that he confessed to having concealed fourteen villages which were at once demarcated, and added on to the list of his estate. None of these villages appear on his Surshikkun or settlement list, and as some of them are old "Assullee" villages, there is not a doubt that they existed, and were concealed at the time of the settlement.

17. The foregoing is an exceptionally clear case of concealment brought to light a year after demarcation and survey, and which, but for exceptional circumstances, would never have been discovered. Regulation VII. of 1822 prescribes a heavy punishment for such concealment, but I refrained from issuing any other orders than merely decreeing these villages to be specially in excess.

18. In the other estates, where the excess lands turned up in the ordinary course of the demarcation operations, the right of Government to resume is of course the same as in Kisko; and although I do not recommend that any of these villages should be regularly resumed, still I think that Government has a fair claim to assessment on all the excess lands, the specially excess villages of Kisko paying a higher rate, or on different terms to the others.

19. The old settlement or quit-rent rates could easily be applied to all the excess lands as we have correct maps or registers shewing every village; and the old settlement lists shew the Revenue that was then fixed for each village, entered on them. A comparison of the maps and areas would at once determine the revenue to be paid by the excess villages at the old or original rates.

20. Were this plan adopted the present amount of annual Revenue, viz., about Rs. 21,000 received from the Ghautwal estates, would be increased to something over Rs. 30,000, and this latter sum is an absurdly small revenue for such estates, the cultivated area of which alone is close on 400,000 acres, which would give 1 anna 2 pies as the average rate of assessment per acre on the cultivated area.

21. The management of the great majority of the Ghautwal proprietors, or as they are termed "Tegaits," is so exceedingly bad, and they are already so hopelessly involved, that it is impossible to recommend any measures that would increase the Government Revenue through them, without at the same time recommending another measure which appears to be eminently called for, and which, in the case of a few estates, is already in force, viz., the attachment of their estates, which should all be managed for them by the Officers of Government.

22. Until this measure is carried out there will be little hope of improvement in this hitherto hermetically-sealed province, which must now be opened out to the European as well as Native capitalists. The country is a splendid one, more especially along the southern or Ramghur Ghauts, the soil being admirably adapted to Tea and Cotton, as has been satisfactorily proved by the English Company close to Hazareebaugh.

23. The large Ramghur estate, situated mostly to the south of the Trunk Road, on the survey of which I am now engaged, is as badly, if not worse managed as the Ghautwal estate, and requires to be attached and managed for the Rajah, ere he can ever hope to get out of his present pecuniary difficulties.

24. With the exception of the Trunk Road which passes in a N. W. direction through the district just under the Ramghur Ghauts, and the Military Road leading from Burhee on the Trunk Road in a southerly direction, through Hazareebaugh to Ranchee and Dorundah, both Government Roads, there is not at present a passable road in the Hazareebaugh district with its area of more than 6,000 square miles.

25. By their pottahs all the Ghautwal Tegaits, as well as the Ramghur Rajah, are bound to keep up roads through their estates and to protect them from dacoits or thieves. As they have never fulfilled either the one or the other of these agreements, and as Government are now about to establish their own Police arrangements, it would appear for these as well as the other reasons, a seasonable opportunity or time to attach every estate where there is excessive bad management, and to make a new arrangement altogether regarding the whole of these lands.

26. From what I have written, I would not wish it to be understood that I desire to accuse the Ramghur Rajah, or the Ghautwal Tegaits, of being personally given to improvident or very expensive habits. Such habits I believe are quite unknown to them. They are generally speaking very ignorant and quiet in the hands of their "dewans" or agents, who are the richest people in the district, and as a rule very corrupt.

27. These dewans and agents take every opportunity of fleecing their masters, and most of them are connected with Mahajuns to whom the Rajahs and Tegaits are very much in debt for various articles and supplies rendered at the time of festivals and other ceremonies, which, according to ancient custom, are very numerous and expensive with the Ghautwals and others of this part of the country.

28. The accompanying table shews the number of excess villages found by demarcation and survey over those noted on the two (Settlement and Collectorate) lists referred to in this report.

29. The detail particulars concerning these and the other villages of the estates appear in the Register and "Jumma Kurruch" lists, and other records and maps that have been prepared in this office, any of which can be forwarded for inspection if required.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) G. HUNTER THOMPSON, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey,

Chota Nagpore Division.

(True Copy,)

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey,

Chota Nagpore Division.

Statement shewing the number of Villages discovered on the Demarcation and Survey Operations, to be in excess of the numbers noted on the Settlement and Collectorate lists for the several Ghautwal Gaddees or Mehals in Pergunnah Khurruckdela, District Hazarebaugh.

Number of Gaddees, Kullums, or Mehals, registered in the District Office.	Number of villages noted on the Surshikkun or Settlement lists of A. D. 1795.	Of the numbers on the Surshikkun Lists, there have not been found, <i>i. e.</i> Missing.	Balance to be accounted for.	Total number of Villages demarcated and surveyed.	Excess No. of Villages by Survey over Surshikkun or Settlement lists.	Of the excess No. in previous column there were found in Form Lists of 1843--44.	Excess No. of Villages found over both Lists.	REMARKS.
37 Gaddees "Ghautwal"	1314 Assullee and Dakullee.	55½	1258½	2565½	1307	1172	135	
12 Gaddees "Mokurruree"	43 Assullee and Dakullee.	0	43	54	11	8	3	
1 Kullum "Nankar" of 17 villages on Government Sunnud	147½	15	132½	189½	57	44	13	
1 Kullum "Khalsa" of 53 villages on Government Sunnud	111	8	103	152	49	45	4	
1 Kullum "Minhale"	By Collectorate Register 82.	Lapsed to Grantor or his descendant 14	68	113	45	18	27	
52 Kullums Total	1697½	92½	1605	3074	1469	1287	182	

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION,

Revenue Survey Office;

Hazarebaugh, 19th July 1862.

(Signed) G. HUNTER THOMPSON, Captain,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey,

Chota Nagpore Division.

(True Copy.)

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, Captain,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Chota Nagpore Division.

Statement shewing the Annual and Total Expense, Area, Rates, &c., of the Revenue Survey Operations, both Civil and Professional, in District Hazareebaugh, surveyed during seasons 1858-59 to 1862-63.

DEMARCATON, OR CIVIL DEPARTMENT.						SURVEY, OR PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENT.					
Season.	Number of Villages demarcated.	Number of Boundary disputes, or other cases disposed of.	Number of Persian Maps prepared.	Number of Registers prepared.	Cost of Operations.	Number and Names of Main Circuits.	Number of Contained Traverse Circuits.	Area in Square Miles.	Cost.	Rate per Square Mile.	Number and Description of Maps and Registers prepared and furnished, with Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1858-59 ...	1866	76 Boundary. 58 Miscellaneous.	1 Pergunnah and 325 Village.	6 Pergunnah or Estate detail- ing every Village.	2,581 0 0	No. 1 ... Kodurma No. 2 ... {Doomchanch Khurgaor .. Musnoodah No. 3 ... {Sutgawah Deothun No. 4 ... {Gawan Doroondah No. 5 ... {Goomoo Chaie Bursote No. 6 ... Rampoor No. 7 ... {Khesmee Murkutch Khurgallee Dhunwar No. 8 ... {Khurruckdeha Dhunwar No. 9 ... {Khoorchoota Kurhurbaree Serampore No. 10 ... Palgunge No. 11 ... {Rampore Singhpoor Tisree No. 12 ... {Chumpah Bammunbeh Holung No. 13 ... Gola No. 14 ... {Juggaisur Chungurra Oormanjhee No. 15 ... {Kurrumpoora Pullanee No. 16 ... {Chaie Kyndee Duttara No. 17 ... {Ahoree Gooriah No. 18 ... {Koondah Gooriah	16 Triangles and 306 Circuits. 50 Triangles and 1,363 Circuits 57 Triangles and 476 Circuits. 75 Triangles, 11 Pergunnah, and 85 Sub-division Circuits. 53 Triangles, 8 Pergunnah, and 29 Sub-division Circuits.	223.89 943.14 1,674.27 2,305.13 1,923.00	28,512 0 0 39,494 0 0 35,312 0 0 32,441 12 7 34,996 3 2	127 14 0 41 14 0 21 1 0 14 1 1 18 3 2	The portion of the District that has been surveyed "Mouzawar," i. e., in Village Boundary, and Interior Revenue detail, contained in Main Circuits Nos. 1 to 9, and situated to the North of the Trunk Road has been mapped on the 20-Chain, or 1 Mile to an Inch scale, on 87 large Sheets forming three Atlases, two for the Khurruckdeha portion, and the third for the Ramghur portion, which have been bound and indexed for area, &c. Duplicates of these for the Local Civil Authorities have also been prepared. Three Volumes of Statistical Registers and Traverse calculations for each Village, and corresponding with the Atlases of Maps have, with their duplicate Copies, been prepared. 5 Index Maps, scale 4 miles to an Inch, illustrative of each season's operations, have been prepared. A special Detail Survey of the Grand Trunk Road, scale 8 inches to the mile has been mapped on 20 sheets. Special surveys have also been made and mapped of the "Parasnath" Range, the "Loogoo" Range, and the Cantonment and vicinity of Hazareebaugh. 18 Main Circuit Maps on the 1 Mile to 1 Inch scale, forming a District series of clear general Maps, have, with their duplicate copies for the Local Authorities, been prepared.
1859-60 ...	2477	192 Boundary. 119 Miscellaneous.	28 Estate and 1,050 Village.	28	4,954 0 0						
1860-61 ...	Village demarca- tion and Survey of District Hazaree- baugh stopped. 6 Pergunnah Boun- daries demarcated for Topographical survey.	15 Boundary. 28 Miscellaneous.	6 Pergunnah, 8 Estate, and 2,015 Village.	5	1,670 4 3						
1861-62 ...	10 Pergunnah Boundaries extend- ing over 2,305 square miles of country.	16 Boundary. 8 Miscellaneous.	10 Pergunnah, 953 Village.	1 Goshwara or General for Khurruckdeha.	1,653 11 8						
1862-63 ...	5 Pergunnah Boun- daries.	7 Boundary. 15 Miscellaneous.	5 Pergunnah and 2 for Government Villages.		1,000 0 0						
Totals ...	4,343 Villages and 21 Ramghur Per- gunnahs.	306 Boundary. 228 Miscellaneous.	22 Pergunnah, 36 Estate, and 4,345 Village Maps.	39 Pergunnah or Estate, and 1 General Register.	* 11,858 15 11	General Total and Average Rate.	251 Triangles, 2,278 Circuits.	† 7,069.43	1,70,755 15 9	24 2 6	
Rate per Mile on Civil Operations Rs. 1-10-11						Total Cost of Survey, including Civil Operations, Rs. 1,82,614 15 8					

* Of the whole expense in the Civil Department up to date on the three Districts of Hazareebaugh, Chota Nagpore, and Maunbhoom, this is the calculated proportion of expenditure for the Hazareebaugh district, to which district only the entries in this statement refer.

† This area is more than the district area, (correctly shewn in Statement No. 3,) as it includes a portion of Chota Nagpore that had to be enclosed in the Survey of Pergunnah Oormanjhee. It also includes 34 square miles of a special Survey of the Grand Trunk Road.

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE;

HAZAREEBAUGH,

The 25th September 1863.

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, *Captain,**Superintendent, Revenue Survey,**Chota Nagpore Division.*

DISTRICT HAZAREEBAUGH.

Comparative Statement of Distances as computed from the Revenue Survey Operations, and compared with the same Distances by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

	NAMES OF STATIONS OR DISTANCES.					Distance by the Revenue Survey in Feet.	G. T. S. DISTANCES.		Difference in Error of the Revenue Survey in Feet.		Error per Mile on each Distance in Feet.	REMARKS.
							In Feet.	In Miles.				
1	Bamini	to	Rehwah	...	...	133545.2	133511.2	25.287	+	34.0	1.34	Mean average error per Mile, in Feet, of the Revenue Survey, on the entire District Operations + 2.29 — 1.60.
2	Bamini	,,	Ghoranjee	...	...	130350.5	130332.8	24.684	+	17.7	0.72	
3	Rehwah	,,	Ghoranjee	...	...	138310.6	138310.6	26.195		0.0	0.00	
4	Parisnàth	,,	Bamini	...	...	214319.4	214181.5	40.565	+	137.9	3.40	
5	Parisnàth	,,	Ghoranjee	...	...	218149.2	217977.7	41.284	+	171.5	4.15	
6	Bamini	,,	Dooburseni	...	...	83437.9	83451.0	15.805	—	13.1	0.83	
7	Bamini	,,	Purkolà	...	...	79452.9	79465.0	15.050	—	12.1	0.80	
8	Purkolà	,,	Doobursefi	...	...	96275.6	96283.0	18.235	—	7.4	0.41	
9	Parisnàth	,,	Khondoulee	...	...	120611.5	120568.1	22.834	+	43.4	1.90	
* 10	Khondoulee	,,	Ghoranjee	...	...	136623.5	136450.3	23.949	+	173.2	6.69	
11	Parisnàth	,,	Ghàtee	...	...	152057.2	152002.3	28.788	+	54.9	1.91	
12	Ghàtee	,,	Khondoulee	...	...	105384.5	105367.4	19.955	+	17.1	0.86	
13	Poraiyà	,,	Lohawàr	...	...	96252.3	96224.0	18.224	+	28.3	1.55	
14	Purkolà	,,	Jaremoo	...	...	43876.0	43901.0	8.311	—	25.0	3.01	
15	Purkolà	,,	Bursote	...	...	53839.9	53855.0	10.199	—	15.1	1.48	
16	Bamini	,,	Chendwàr	...	...	209489.3	209377.2	39.655	+	112.1	2.82	
* 17	Chendwàr	,,	Parisnàth	...	...	234038.6	233880.7	44.296	+	157.9	3.56	
18	Chandwàr	,,	Chainpoor	...	...	201810.8	201761.5	38.212	+	49.3	1.29	
19	Chendwàr	,,	Baragaie	...	...	147208.4	147183.5	22.563	+	24.9	1.10	
20	Baragaie	,,	Chainpoor	...	...	134737.7	134682.2	25.508	+	55.5	2.17	
21	Chainpoor	,,	Parisnàth	...	...	174592.4	174627.4	33.073	—	34.9	1.05	
22	Chendwar	,,	Poraiya	...	...	137716.9	137658.0	26.071	+	63.9	2.45	
* 23	Chendwar	,,	Sindroulie	...	...	113771.5	113689.3	21.500	+	82.2	3.82	
24	Sindroulie	,,	Poraiya	...	...	85303.0	85292.3	16.153	+	10.7	0.66	
25	Sindroulie	,,	Lohawar	...	...	100397.9	100389.2	19.013	+	8.7	0.45	
26	Lohawar	,,	Surhud	...	...	89059.1	89030.9	16.862	+	28.2	1.67	
27	Surhud	,,	Sindroulie	...	...	99242.2	99244.4	18.796	—	2.2	0.11	
28	Surhud	,,	Kasiàtoo	...	...	131347.9	131363.3	24.879	—	15.4	0.61	
29	Kasiàtoo	,,	Sindroulie	...	...	132640.9	132662.3	25.125	—	21.4	0.85	
30	Kasiàtoo	,,	Chendwar	...	...	177338.7	177269.7	33.574	+	69.0	2.05	
* 31	Chendwar	,,	Patal	...	...	145507.6	145627.9	27.581	—	120.3	4.36	
32	Patal	,,	Kasiàtoo	...	...	131538.7	131582.5	24.920	—	43.9	1.75	
33	Patal	,,	Baragaie	...	...	119054.1	119135.2	22.563	—	81.1	3.59	
34	Patal	,,	Chainpoor	...	...	248612.1	248570.7	47.077	+	414	0.87	

* It is doubtful if the exact G. T. Survey points at Khondoulee and Chendwar have been found. At neither Stations are there any *Marks* save the broken heaps of stones.

Area and Statistical Statement for District Hazareebaugh, 1863.

	Names of Pergunnahs or Estates.	Number of Vil- lages.	DETAIL AND TOTAL AREA.				Average size of Villages in Acres.	Number of Houses.	Population.	General Caste of Inhabitants.	No. of persons in each House.	No. of persons per square Mile.	Thannahs.	Police Chokeys.	REMARKS.		
			Cultivation in Acres.	Jungle fit for cultivation in Acres.	Barren Waste in Acres.	Total in Sq. Miles.											
1	Government Lands.	Kodurma ...	112 and 68 Chucks	11080.7	55869.0	2519.5	108.5	620.2	1574	7549	Hindoo.	5.0	69	1	Chiefly in the Estates of Khurruckdeha and Doomah.		
2		Khurgallee ...		3497.5	3956.6	290.7	12.1	176.0	345	1659	Do.	5.0	138				
3		Scattered Villages in Khur- ruckdeha and 2 in Ramghur	138	10654.2	36496.7	1040.0	75.3	348.2	718	3996	Do.	6.0	53				
4		Khalsa ...	152	31948.9	13579.4	2395.0	74.9	315.3	1400	9535	Do.	6.8	127		Scattered over the whole of Khurruckdeha in five large patches and several small ones.		
		Dhunwar ...															
	Nankar...	189	41471.6	17625.8	3110.0	97.2	329.1	1852	12613	Do.	6.8	130					
	Ghautwal ...	2565															
5	Khurruckdeha ...		535560.9	481856.0	53555.0	1673.4	392.0	26777	182422	Do.	6.8	109	2	6	In 36 Guddees or Estates, all separately shown on the Mapping.		
	Mokurruree ...	167															
6	Ramghur.	Chaie ...	566	92162.2	126894.7	11542.4	360.3	407.6	8532	46930	Do.	5.5	130	1	5	In addition to the Police Chokeys noted on this return, there are 32 Road Police Stations on the Trunk Road, which runs through Palgunge of Khurruckdeha, and Pergunnahs Rampoor, Bursote and Chaie of Ramghur.	
7		Goomoo ...	204	31646.5	45645.7	3311.3	125.9	395.1	2928	15829	Do.	5.4	125		2		
8		Bursote ...	151	22877.0	107522.2	6863.0	214.5	909.0	3930	21614	Do.	5.5	101	1	2		
9		Murkuteho ...	74	14702.9	13232.9	1470.0	45.9	397.3	1214	6072	Do.	5.0	132				
10		Rampoor ...	602	72035.0	406998.0	25212.0	787.9	837.6	11689	70132	Do.	6.0	89	1	7		
11		Gola ...	277	47831.3	224807.6	14349.0	448.4	1036.0	8422	42112	Do.	5.0	94		1	The jurisdiction of the Road Police does not extend beyond the Road.	
12		Tisree ...	22	2302.1	13007.1	805.7	25.2	732.5	395	2175	Do.	5.5	87				
13		Singhpoor ...	33	3676.5	17279.7	1103.0	34.5	668.5	665	3325	Do.	5.0	95				
14		Holung ...	41	4999.3	18747.5	1249.8	39.1	609.6	627	3822	Do.	6.0	98				
15		Juggaisur ...	268	35434.7	233869.1	14173.8	442.9	1057.7	7538	42971	Do.	5.7	97	1	1		
16		Illaqua.	Bummunbeh ...	163	29075.5	81411.4	5815.0	181.7	713.5	3276	18018	Do.	5.5	99			There are a few Villages in each Pergunnah inhabited by Mussulmans, but, as a rule the Mahomedans reside in the larger towns, and form but a very small fraction of the agricultural population.
17			Chumpah ...	354	82360.9	152367.7	12354.1	386.1	698.0	8773	48250	Do.	5.5	125	2	1	
18			Chungurra ...	113	18026.4	67599.1	4506.6	140.8	797.6	2115	12690	Do.	6.0	90	1		
19			Pullanee ...	62	12159.5	45599.1	3038.8	95.0	980.6	1595	8455	Do.	5.3	89			
20			Kurrunpoora ...	226	51975.5	244284.7	15592.6	487.3	1379.9	9055	44369	Do.	4.9	87	1		
21	Gooriah ...		142	59424.5	109935.5	8913.6	278.5	1255.4	5449	27244	Do.	5.0	98				
22	Ahoree ...		176	51212.7	94743.7	7681.9	240.1	872.9	4480	26880	Do.	6.0	112	1			
23	Duttara ...		275	13560.5	63331.0	4068.1	126.5	295.9	2066	12192	Do.	5.9	96	1	1		
24	Kyndee ...		156	26746.9	49652.9	4021.5	125.7	515.5	2564	14112	Do.	5.5	112				
25	Koonda ...		238	12485.6	214144.1	24971.2	393.0	767.0	6613	30420	Do.	4.6	77	1	1	1-20th only cultivated.	
	District Total and Average ...		7578	1318909.3	2940457.2	233953.6	7020.7	592.9	1,24,592	715386		5.7	102	13	28		

Statement of Imports, showing from whence they are received and their value, for District Hazareebaugh, 1863.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY IMPORTED.	FROM WHENCE RECEIVED.	VALUE.		
			Rs.	As.	P.
Blankets ...	6,000 @ Rs. 1-8 each ...	Behar and Shahabad ...	9,000	0	0
Cattle ...	15,000 Bullocks, Rs. 12-0 per head ...	Cows and Bullocks from Palamow and Chota Nagpore; Buffaloes from Arrah and districts north of the Ganges.	3,05,000	0	0
	5,000 Buffaloes, Rs. 15-0 per head ...				
	5,000 Cows, Rs. 10-0 per head ...				
	5,000 Maunds, @ Rs. 22-0 per Md. ...				
Clarified Butter (Ghee) ...	5,000 Maunds, @ Rs. 22-0 per Md. ...	Chota Nagpore, Toree, and Palamow ...	1,10,000	0	0
Cloth ...	Europe, Cotton or piece goods ...	Calcutta ...	1,00,000	0	0
	Native, " " " Do. Do. ...	Behar ...	20,000	0	0
Copper ...	1,500 Maunds, @ Rs. 80-0 per Md. ...	Patna ...	1,20,000	0	0
Cotton ...	Cleansed ...	Mirzapore ...	32,000	0	0
	Raw ...	Sumbulpore, Toree, and Palamow ...	54,000	0	0
Embroidery ...	A small quantity (say) 20 Seers, @ Rs. 150-0 per Seer ...	Benares ...	3,000	0	0
Europe Wines, Malt Liquor, and Stores for the Troops and Residents at Hazareebaugh ...	Wines and Spirits Rs. 99,000-0; Malt Liquor Rs. 1,62,000; Stores Rs. 35,000 ...	Calcutta ...	2,96,000	0	0
Field Pea (Gram) ...	25,000 Maunds, @ Rs. 2-0 per Md. ...	Behar ...	50,000	0	0
Gold ...	A small quantity (say) 20 Seers, @ Rs. 1,440-0 per Seer, or Rs. 18-0 per Tola... ..	Calcutta ...	28,800	0	0
Hemp ...	200 Maunds, @ Rs. 4-8 per Md. ...	Toree and Chota Nagpore ..	900	0	0
Lead ...	3,500 Maunds, @ 45-0 per Md. ...	Patna ...	1,57,500	0	0
Rice ...	One-third the quantity consumed, or 5,00,000 Maunds, @ Rs. 2-0 per Md. ...	Burdwan, Maunbhoom, and Chota Nagpore ...	10,00,000	0	0
Salt ...	1,00,000 Maunds, @ Rs. 4-12 per Md. ...	Cuttack, viâ Singbhoom and Midnapore ...	4,75,000	0	0
Sheep ...	10,000, @ Rs. 2-0 per head ...	North-West Provinces ...	20,000	0	0
Spices ...	Black Pepper and Cloves ...	Calcutta ...	56,000	0	0
	Turmeric, Coriander ...	Behar ...	27,000	0	0
Tea Seed ...	100 Maunds, @ Rs. 150-0 per Md. ...	Assam, Darjeeling, and Kumaon ...	15,000	0	0
Tobacco ...	20,000 Maunds, @ Rs. 11-0 per Md. ...	Tirhoot ...	2,20,000	0	0
Vetch ...	Oorid ...	Chota Nagpore ...	40,000	0	0
	Rehur ...	Behar ...	7,500	0	0
	Kessaree... ..	Behar ...	7,500	0	0
Wheat ...	80,000, Maunds, @ Rs. 1-12 per Md. ...	Palamow and Behar ..	1,40,000	0	0
Total value of Imports Rupees thirty-two lacks ninety-four thousand and two hundred only ...			32,94,200	0	0

N. B.—This Statement does not, of course, refer in any way to the traffic simply passing up and down the Grand Trunk Road.

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE;
HAZAREEBAUGH,
The 25th September 1863.

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, CAPTAIN,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Chota Nagpore Division.

Statement showing the Exports, where sent, and their value for District Hazareebaugh, 1863.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY EXPORTED.	WHERE SENT.	VALUE.		
			Rs.	As.	P.
Bamboos ...	30,00,000 at 300 per Rupee	Behar ...	10,000	0	0
Cattle ...	10,000 Bullocks at Rs. 12-0 per head	To all the Eastern Districts ..	1,20,000	0	0
Clarified Butter (Ghee) ...	10,000 Maunds at 22-0 per Md.	Calcutta ...	2,20,000	0	0
Coal ...	30,000 Maunds at 4 Mds. per Rupee	Railway Works on Ganges, in District Monghyr ..	7,500	0	0
Hemp Sunn with Sabá Grass ...	500 Maunds at Rs. 4-8 per Md.	Burdwan and Raneegunge ...	2,250	0	0
Hides ...	40,000, at Rs. 30 per Score	Calcutta ...	60,000	0	0
Iron ...	50,000 Maunds at Rs. 3-0 per Md.	Behar, Shahabad, and Tirhoot...	1,75,000	0	0
Dried petals of the "Muhooa" tree, (Bassia latifolia,) used as a Condiment and from which a Spirit is distilled.	1,09,000 Maunds at 0-8 per Md.	Behar, Shahabad, Patna ..	50,000	0	0
"Kuth," a stimulant prepared from the Khère tree; eaten with pawn, also used as a dye.	15,000 Maunds at Rs. 5-8 per Md.	Calcutta, Patna, and Mirzapore	82,500	0	0
"Dhoona," a resin produced from the Sukoa or Sál tree, used in painting wood	2,000 Maunds at Rs. 3-12 per Md.	Half to Calcutta, the other half to Patna	7,500	0	0
"Ounla," a fruit resembling a plum, which the Natives pickle. It is also used as an astringent in dyeing, and as a Medicine.	2,000 Maunds at 0-8 per Md.	Do. do.	1,000	0	0
"Loodh." The bark of a tree used in dyeing and in making the red powder for the "Hoollee" festival.	500 Maunds at Re. 1-0 per Md.	Behar and Patna ..	500	0	0
"Hurree," fruit used as a dye	1,000 Maunds at Rs. 2-8 per Md.	Half to Calcutta, half to Patna	2,500	0	0
"Behera," Do. do.	1,000 Maunds at Rs. 5-8 per Md.	Do. do.	2,500	0	0
"Bans Lochun," a crystallized substance found inside the Bamboo, and used as a Tonic	10 Maunds at Rs. 20-0 per Seer	One-third to Calcutta, the rest to Mirzapore	8,000	0	0
"Sillajeet," a crystallized discharge from Rock, used as a Tonic	1 Maund at Rs. 10-0 per Seer	Do. do.	400	0	0
Honey	100 Maunds at Rs. 3-0 per Md.	Half to Burdwan, half to Behar	300	0	0
Sac...	24,000 Maunds at Rs. 18-0 per Md.	Two-thirds to Mirzapore, one-third to Raneegunge ..	4,32,000	0	0
Metal Cooking Utensils	7,000 Maunds at Rs. 60-0 per Md.	Two-thirds to Chota Nagpore, one-third to Behar ...	4,20,000	0	0
Mica ...	10,000 Maunds at Rs. 3-0 per Md.	Half to Calcutta, half to Patna	30,000	0	0
Oils, Vegetable, (with Muhooa) ...	10,000 Maunds at Rs. 7-0 per Md.	Calcutta ...	70,000	0	0
Oil Seeds ... { Til ...	15,000 Maunds at 2-2 per Md.	Bancoorah, Burdwan, and Calcutta	32,000	0	0
... { Sirgooja ...	20,000 Maunds at Rs. 1-8 per Md.		30,000	0	0
... { Surson ...	25,000 Maunds at Rs. 2-8 per Md.		75,000	0	0
Silk, Cocoons	8,00,000 at Rs. 15-0 per 1000	Two-thirds to Burdwan and Calcutta, one third to Gya	12,000	0	0
Silk, prepared Tusser	120 Maunds at Rs. 18-0 per Seer	Mobaruckpoor, Azimghur ...	86,400	0	0
Sugar, Raw, or Goor	15,000 Maunds at Rs. 5-0 per Md.	Two-thirds to Chota Nagpore, one-third to Monghyr	75,000	0	0
Timber, Sál or Sukoa ... { Railway Sleepers	35,000 at Rs. 2-0 each ...	Raneegunge	70,000	0	0
... { Logs for Planks	10,000 at Rs. 2-0 each ...	Raneegunge and Behar	20,000	0	0
... { Beams	10,000 at Rs. 3-0 each ...	Westwards to the Soane River...	30,000	0	0
Vetch, Oorid	10,000 Maunds at Rs. 2-8 per Md.	Burdwan and Eastward	25,000	0	0
Total Rupees Twenty-one lacs, Fifty-seven thousand, Three hundred and Fifty only ...			21,57,350	0	0

N. B.—This Statement does not of course in any way refer to the traffic simply passing up or down the Grand Trunk Road.

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE;
HAZAREEBAUGH,
The 25th September 1863.

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, Captain,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Chota Nagpore Division.

No. 6.

Revenue Statement, District Hazareebaugh, 1862-63.

1							2							3.			4.			5.
LAND REVENUE.							MISCELLANEOUS.							INCOME TAX.			GRAND TOTAL.			REMARKS.

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE;
HAZAREEBAUGH,
The 25th September 1863.

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, Captain,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Chota Nagpore Division.

No. 7.

References to the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in the District of Hazareebaugh.

Sessions Officer.	No.	Thanahs.	Moonsiffes.	Magistracies.	REMARKS.
Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.	1	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh	Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh.	The limits of the Hazareebaugh Moonsiffes are very extensive. An additional Moonsiffes might be stationed at Goomiah with advantage.
	2	Echak			
	3	Ramghur			
	4	Goomiah			
	5	Pagâr (Tandwa)	Khurruckdeha, Hazareebaugh, and Chuttra	Deputy Magistrate, Burhee.	
	6	Burhee			
	7	Baghoder			
	8	Khurruckdeha			
	9	Gawan	Chuttra	Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh.	
	10	Chuttra			
	11	Eetkooree			
	12	Huntergunge			
	13	Ununtpoor			

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE;
HAZAREEBAUGH,
The 25th September 1863.

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, Captain,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Chota Nagpore Division.



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